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All orders promptly attended to.

April 19, 1858—ly.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

HOME COMFORTS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"Where are you going, George?" asked Mrs. Wilson, as her husband arose from the supper-table, and took his hat.

"O-I'm going out," was the careless response. "But where?"

"What odds does it make, Emma? I shall be back at my usual time."

The young wife hesitated, and a quick flush overspread her face. She seemed to have made up her mind to speak plainly upon a subject which had lain uneasily upon her heart for some time, and she could not let the opportunity pass. It required an effort, but she persevered.

"Let me tell you what odds it makes to me," she said, in a kind but tremulous tone. "If I cannot have your company here at home, I should at least feel much better if I knew where you were."

"But you know that I am safe, Emma, and what more can you ask?"

"I do not know that you are safe, George. I know nothing about you when you are away."

"Pooh! Would you have it that I am not capable of taking care of myself?"

"You put a wrong construction upon my words, George. Love is always anxious when its dearest object is away. If I did not love you as I do, I might not be thus uneasy. When you are at your place of business I never feel thus, because I know I can seek and find you at any moment, but when you are absent during these long evenings, I get to wondering where you are. Then I begin to feel lonely; and so one thought follows another, until I feel troubled and uneasy."

"O-if you would stay with me a portion of your evenings?"

"Ah-I thought that was what you were aiming at," said George, with a playful shake of the head. "You would have me here evenings?"

"Well-can you wonder at it?" returned Emma. "I used to be very happy when you came to spend an evening with me before we were married; and I know I should be very happy in your society now."

"Ah," said George, with a smile, "those were business meetings. We were arranging then for the future."

"And why not continue so to now, my husband? I am sure we could be as happy now as ever. If you will remember-one of our plans was to make a home."

"And haven't we got one Emma?"

"We have a place in which to live," answered the wife, somewhat evasively.

"And it is our home," pursued George. "And" he added, with a sort of confident flourish, "home is the wife's peculiar province. She has charge of it, and all her work is there; while the duties of the husband call him to other scenes."

"Aye-I admit that, so far as certain duties are concerned," replied Emma. "But you must remember that we both need relaxations from labor; we need time for social and mental improvement and enjoyment; and what reason have we for this save our evenings? Why should not this be my home evenings, as well as in the day time and in the night?"

"Well-isn't it?" asked George.

"How can it be if you are not here? What makes a home for children, if it be not the abode of the parents? What home can a husband have where there is no wife? And what real home comforts can a wife enjoy where there is no husband? You do not realize how lonesome I am all alone here during these long evenings. They are the very seasons when I am at leisure to enjoy your companionship, and when you would be at leisure to enjoy mine, if it is worth enjoying. They are the seasons when the happiest hours of home life might be passed. Come-will you not spend a few of your evenings with me?"

"You see enough of me as it is," said the husband, lightly.

"Allow me to be the judge of that, George. You would be very lonesome here, all alone."

"Not if it was my place of business, as it is of yours," returned the young man. "You are used to staying here. All wives belong at home."

"Just remember my husband, that, previous to our marriage, I had pleasant society all the time. Of course I remained at home much of my time; but I had a father and mother there-and had brothers and sisters there-and our evenings were happy and pleasant. Finally I gave all up for you. I left the old home, and sought a home with my husband. And now, have I not a right to expect some of your companionship?"

"How would you like it to have me away every evening, while you were obliged to remain here alone?"

"Why-I should like it well enough."

"Ah-but you would not be willing to try it."

"Yes, I would," said George at a venture.

"Will you remain here every evening next week, and let me spend them among my female friends?"

"Certainly I will; and I assure you I shall not be so lonesome as you imagine."

With this the husband went out, and was soon among his friends. He was a steady, industrious man, and loved his wife truly; but, like thousands of others, he had contracted a habit of spending his evenings abroad, and thought of no harm. His only practical idea of home seemed to be, that it was a place which his wife took care of, and where he could eat, drink, and sleep, as long as he could pay for it. In short he treated it as a sort of private boarding-house; of which his wife was landlady; and if he paid all the bills he considered his duty done. His wife had frequently asked him to stay at home with her before, and he had no conception of how much she missed him. She always seemed happy when he came home, and he supposed she could always be so.

Monday evening came, and George Wilson remained true to his promise. His wife put on her bonnet and shawl, and he said he would remain and "keep house."

"What will you do while I am gone?" Emma asked.

"O-I shall read, and sing, and enjoy myself generally."

"Very well. I shall be back in good season."

The wife went out, and the husband was left alone. He had an interesting book, and he began to read it. He read till eight o'clock, and then he began to yawn, and refer frequently to the dial. The book did not interest him as usual. Ever and anon he would come to a passage which he knew would please his wife, and instinctively he turned as though he would read it aloud; but there was no wife to hear it. At half-past eight he arose from his chair and began to pace the floor, and whistle. Then he went and got his flute, and performed several of his favorite airs. After this he got a pack of cards, and played a game of "High, Low, Jack," with an imaginary partner. Then he walked the floor, and whistled again. Finally the clock struck nine, and his wife returned.

"Well, George-I am back in good season. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Capitally," returned the husband. "I had no idea it was so late. I hope you have had a good time."

"O-splendid. I had no idea how much enjoyment there was away from home. Home is a dull place, after all. Isn't it?"

"Why-no-I can't say that it is," returned George. "I rather like it."

"I'm glad of that," returned Emma, "for we shall both enjoy ourselves now. You shall have a nice, comfortable week of it."

George winced some at this, but he kept his countenance, and determined to stand it out.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go away again.

"I shall be back in good season," she said.

"Where are you going?" her husband asked.

"O-I can't tell exactly. I may go to several places."

So George Wilson was left alone again, and he tried to amuse himself as before; but he found it hard work. Ever and anon he would cast his eyes upon the empty chair, and the thought would come, "How pleasant it would be if she were here."

The clock finally struck nine, and he began to listen for the step of his wife. Half an hour more slipped by, and he became very nervous and uneasy.

"I declare," he muttered to himself, after he had listened for some time in vain, "this is too bad. She ought not to stay out so late."

But he happened to remember that he often remained away much later than that, so he concluded that he must make the best of it.

At fifteen minutes of ten Emma came.

"A little late, ain't it?" she said, looking up at the clock. "But I fell in with some old friends, and we made a time of it. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Fine rate," returned George, bravely. "I think home is a great place."

"Especially when one can have it all to himself," added the wife, with a sidelong glance at her husband.

But he made no reply.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out as before; but this time she kissed her husband ere she went, and seemed to hesitate some.

"Where do you think of going?" George asked in an undertone.

"I may drop in to see Uncle John," replied Emma. "However, you won't be uneasy. You'll know I'm safe."

"O-certainly."

When the husband was left to his own reflections, he began to ponder seriously upon the subject thus presented for consideration. He could not read-he could not play-he could not enjoy himself in any way while his chair was empty. In short, he found that home had no real comfort without his wife. The one thing needed to make his home cheerful was not present.

"I declare," he said to himself, "I did not think it would be so lonesome. And can it be that she feels as I do, when she is here all alone? It must be so," he pursued, thoughtfully. "It is just as she says. Before we were married, she was very happy in her childhood's home. Her parents loved her, and her brothers and sisters loved her, and they did all they could to make her comfortable."

After this he walked up and down the room several times, and then stopped again and commenced with himself:

"I can't stand this. I should die in a week. If Emma were only here, I think I could amuse myself very well. How lonesome and dreary it is. And only eight o'clock. I declare-I've a mind to walk down by Uncle John's, and see if she is there. It would be a relief to see her face. She won't go in. She shan't know yet that I hold out so faintly."

George Wilson took another turn across the room, glanced once more at the clock, and then took his hat and went out. He looked the door after him, and then bent his steps towards Uncle John's. It was a beautiful, moonlight night, and the air was keen and bracing. He was walking along, with his eyes bent upon the sidewalk, when he heard a light step approaching him. He looked up, and he could not be mistaken-saw his wife. His first impulse was to avoid her, but she had recognized him.

"George," she said, in surprise, "is this you?"

"It is," was the response.

"And do you not pass your evenings at home?"

"This is the first time I have been out, Emma, upon my word, and even now I have not been absent from the house ten minutes. I merely came out to take the fresh air. But where are you going?"

"I am going home, George. Will you go with me?"

"Certainly," returned the husband. She took his arm, and they walked home in silence.

When Emma had taken off her things, she sat down in her rocking-chair, and gazed up at the clock.

"You came home early to-night," remarked George.

The young wife looked up into her husband's face, and with an expression half smiling and half tearful, she answered:

"I will confess the truth, George: I have given up the experiment. I managed to stand it last evening, but I could not bear it through to-night. When I thought of you here all alone, I wanted to be with you. It didn't seem right. I haven't enjoyed myself at all. I have no home but this."

"Say you so," cried George, moving his seat to his wife's side, and taking one of her hands. "Then let me make my confession. I have stood it not a whit better. When I left the house this evening, I could bear it no longer. I found that this was no home for me while my sweet wife was absent. I thought I would walk down by Uncle John's, and see your face, if possible. I had gazed upon your empty chair till my heart ached."

He kissed her as he spoke, and then added, while she reclined her head upon his arm:

"I have learned a very good lesson: Your presence here is like the bursting forth of the sun after a storm; and if you love me as I love you-which, of course, I cannot doubt-my presence may afford some sunlight for you. At all events, our next experiment shall be to that effect. I will try and see how much home comfort we can find while we are both here to enjoy it."

Emma was to happy to express her joy in words; but she expressed it nevertheless; and in a manner, too, not to be mistaken.

The next evening was spent at home by both husband and wife, and it was a season of much enjoyment. In a short time George began to realize how much comfort was to be found in a quiet and peaceful home; and the longer he enjoyed this comfort the more plainly did he see and understand the simple truth that it takes two to make a happy home, and that if the wife is one party, the husband must be the other.

SCENE IN COURT.-Hon. David Paul Brown of the Philadelphia Bar relates the following good story in a late work of his:

A quack had instituted a suit for medical services against one of his neighbors, and the suit being brought for the use of another, became himing the witness. A Mr. Williams, who was employed to defend the suit and to expose the quackery and ignorance and worthlessness of the services rendered, subjected the Doctor to the following cross-examination.

Counsel-Did you treat the patient according to the most approved rules of surgery?

Witness-By all means-certainly I did.

Counsel-Did you deplete him?

Witness-Undoubtedly I did-that was a matter of course.

Counsel-Did you perform the Caesarian operation upon him?

Witness-Why, of course; his condition required it, and it was attended with great success.

Counsel-Did you now, doctor, subject his person to autopsy?

Witness-certainly: that was the last remedy I adopted.

Counsel-Well, then, doctor, as you first cut off the defendant's head, then dissected him, and he still survives it, I have no more to ask; and if your claim will survive it, quackery deserves to be immortal.

AN ITEM OF EXPENSE.-The Landlord of one of our largest hotels, yesterday testified in a case in Court, that he had paid as high as \$4,500 in a single year for ice, and that the average quantity used in the establishment was about two tons per day. An oyster dealer testified that he used from one to two thousand pounds per day to keep his oysters in a marketable condition. The ice trade of the city gives employment to a large number of men, horses and wagons. Some fifteen of the dealers were present as witnesses in the case yesterday, who probably did not comprise more than one quarter of those engaged in the trade.-Cin. Gaz.

Not an Uncommon Case.

A traveler from Virginia, as his blooded horse plethoric saddle bags, and haughty insouciance indicated, stopped at a comfortable wayside inn in Kentucky, one night, many years ago. The landlord was a jovial, whole souled fellow, as landlords were in those days and gave the stranger a hearty welcome. He seated him at a table, and as the stranger's horse was so well as his own, he made him comfortable. Early in the morning the stranger was up and looking around, when he espied a rich bed of mint in the garden. He straightway sought Boniface, and indignantly at what he supposed his inhospitality in setting plain whisky before him, when the means of brewing nectar were so easy of access, he dragged him forth to the spot, and pointing with his finger at the mint, he exclaimed:

"I say, landlord, will you be good enough to say what that is?"

"A bed of mint," said the somewhat astonished landlord.

"And will you please tell me what is the use of it?"

"Well, don't exactly know, 'cept the old woman dries it sometime with the other 'yarbs.'"

"The Virginian almost turned pale at the enormity of this assertion."

"And do you mean to tell me that you don't know what a mint julep is?"

"Not 'cept it's something like sage tea, stranger."

"Sage tea! Go right along to the house, get a bucket of ice, loaf sugar and your best liquor."

The landlord obeyed, and the stranger soon made his appearance with a handful of fragrant, mint, and then they brewed, and drank, and brewed, and drank again, breakfast was over, and the stranger's horse was brought out, only to be ordered back. Through the livelong day they brewed and drank; and one or two neighbors dropped in, who were partakers, and late in the night were the landlord and his Virginia guest, who had initiated him into the pleasant mysteries, of mint julep, were sworn brothers, and when the latter departed the next morning Boniface exacted a pledge that he would stop on his return, and stay as long as he pleased, free of cost.

The stranger's business, however, detained him longer than he expected, and it was the next summer before he came back. Riding up late in the evening, he gave his horse to an old negro who was at the gate, and at the same time inquired:

"Well, Sam, how is your master?"

"Yonder him come," said the negro, pointing to a youth who was approaching.

"I mean your old master, fool!"

"Old Massa! him dead dead dis tree months."

"Dead! What was the matter with him? He was in fine health when I left him."

"Yes; but you see, Massa Stranger, one of dem Virginian gemmans come 'long here last year, and show'd him how to eat greens in his kitchen. He like to so well he done suck it till it kill him."

The stranger passed a less jovial night than on his previous visit, and was off by daybreak next morning. He quieted his conscience, however, in the end, with the reflection that "good things are sometimes misused."

WARNING TO THE INTERPRETER.-Charles Lamb tells his sad experience, as a warning to young men, in the following language:

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous road. Could the youth, to whom the favor of the first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself going down a precipice, with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not able to force it back; to see what was otherwise; to hear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with the last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for the night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly with feeble outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptations."

THE DICKENS DIFFICULTY.-A New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas and Bee says:

"The scandalous reports about Dickens and his family have excited much attention here-but the mainly card of Mr. Dickens, published in 'Household Words,' relieves him from the imputation of infidelity. I was yesterday conversing with a gentleman well acquainted with the Dickens family, and he attributes the difference between the novelist and wife to diverse views they take in regard to the religious education of their children. Mr. Dickens is a decided Unitarian in his views, and generally attends the Unitarian Church, while Mrs. Dickens, an Edinburgh lady, brought up in the stricter religious ideas inculcated in her youth, and naturally wishes her daughters brought up in the same way. The fact of the daughters siding with the father, merely shows that like most young people they approve of those doctrines that offer more freedom, and are generally more attractive in appearance at least."

THE LAZIEST.-During the summer of 1849, says the Knickerbocker, corn being scarce in the upper country, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn threadbare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of justice to bury him. Accordingly he was carried to the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens, the following conversation took place:

"Hello, what have you got there?"

"Poor old Mr. S."

"What are you going to do with him?"

"Bury him."

"What! Is he dead? I had not heard it."

"No, he is not dead, but he might as well be; for he has no corn, and is too lazy to work for any."

"That is too cruel for civilized people. I'll give two bushels of corn myself rather than see him buried alive."

Old S. raised the cover and asked, in a dragging tone, "Is it shelled?"

"No; but you can shell it."

"Drive on, boys!"

A BANK AND PANIC INCIDENT.-In the midst of the late excitement, and at the moment when everybody thought all the banks were going to the dogs, James rushed into the bank of which he was the proprietor, and thrusting a certificate in the face of the transfer clerk, said, in great haste:

"Here, please transfer half of that to James P. Smith!"

The clerk looked at it, and asked, "which half, Mr. Jones?"

"I don't care which half," replied Jones, puzzled at the inquiry.

"You had better go to the court; I can't make the transfer without a legal decision. If you really wish to transfer your other half to Mr. Smith, we can't do it here."

Jones was confounded. He knew the banks were all in a muddle, but this was too deep for him. He took his certificate from the hands of the smiling clerk, and on looking at it, lo! it was his marriage certificate! Being a printed form, on fine paper, and put away among his private papers, it was the first thing Mr. Jones laid his hands on when he went to his secretary for his bank stock scrip. He went home, kissed his wife, glad to find she hadn't been transferred to Mr. Smith, and taking the right papers this time, hastened down town in time to get it all straight.

Dr. Brown Squared, a servant of the first order, has just concluded, before the London Royal College of Surgeons, a course of six lectures on the pathology and pathology of the central nervous system. In one of his recent lectures he stated that he found a spot in the brain-the point of the "pen" of the calamity scriptorium-not larger than the head of a pin, which, if touched, is sudden death, as instant as lightning.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.

THREE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron; sheathing always iron.

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows:

Railroad Bridges, 30 feet span, 5,000 lbs, \$17 50 per foot lineal.

Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,000 lbs, \$5 75 per foot lineal.

Roofs, all iron, 50 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$30 per square.

Increase of span of bridges or width of buildings makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroad or other companies requiring the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures one third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh only from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood; difference in freight in a long distance buys our iron. In a few days we will have at our Factory, 487 West Third street, in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, and our work is waiting for them. We pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracting. Office No. 66 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

June 14, 1858.-w4w3m.

MOSELEY & CO.

McLEAN'S

BEFORE TAKING

AFTER TAKING

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man; viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder, sassafras, etc., etc., producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken at its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Swelling in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Piles, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow, through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaint prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT

Should have this Cordial in his shop, as it is a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Beware of cheap imitations or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such cheap imitations. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and you will get the real thing. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN.

Also, Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves:

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot, and any small motion of the foot caused him to cry out in pain.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, earache or toothache, wounds, fresh cuts, scalds, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

The Washington Union devotes nearly a column of leading editorial to a review of the speech of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall at the great meeting of working men in Philadelphia.

The main point of the Administration's organ is to deny that the President recommended the passage of a Bankrupt law, applicable to railroad corporations as well as to the State Banks, and thereupon to charge Mr. Marshall with injustice to Mr. Buchanan, for the reason that the President had not given the expression of his approbation to the proposition.

The Union is literally correct in its assertion, as we discover "by turning over the leaves of the message," but Mr. Marshall was substantially correct also; for in his speech referring to this policy, he said: "But this popular instinct or 'telligence,' if you please, which led to such 'emphatic repudiation of the policy of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb—for the financial genius of the latter first offered it for acceptance, I believe—should not prevent you from an examination of the policy proposed by the Administration in this regard.' The policy is here spoken of as originating with Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, but, being presented in the annual report of that officer, it is very properly also treated as a recommendation of the Administration. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury is in unmistakable language, thus:

"The two cases which it is now proposed to bring under the operation of a compulsory bankrupt law are Banks and railroad corporations. The immense capital employed by these companies, their controlling power and influence in the commercial and business operations of the country, their disposition to expand and enlarge their credit, and the serious effects produced by operations when carried beyond legitimate bounds, impose upon the government the duty of providing by every constitutional means in our power for the safe, proper and legitimate conduct of such corporations. The facts which are presented in other portions of this report, developing the condition of these two classes of corporations, will fully justify the policy now recommended."

It will be remembered by all who witnessed the proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature last winter that the Democrats of that body not only took the view that this recommendation was from the Administration, but actually endorsed it as sound in doctrine and ready to swear by it as a dogma of the national Democratic faith.

To such characteristic repudiation of Mr. Cobb's formal financial policy by the Administration of which he is the most prominent and distinguished member must appear marvellous. It is not strange to us after a perusal of Mr. Marshall's review of the effect which would flow from the adoption of the measure recommended by the Secretary and formally communicated to Congress. But we imagine that Mr. Cobb will feel more curious than Mr. Marshall to pursue the discourse of the Union and to ascertain the meaning of the explicit denial of the principles which he so conspicuously presented in his first annual report.

LECTURES.—Mr. A. D. Madeira, of Covington, will, in a few days, deliver in Frankfort a series of lectures, which have met the approval and have been greeted by the applause of his audience wherever he has been. Mr. Madeira has been highly complimented by the public press, and from our acquaintance with his ability as an elocutionist and as a scholar, we are confident his efforts will give universal satisfaction.

For the Commonwealth.

At an early hour on Monday (5th), according to previous arrangements, the three Sabbath Schools, Christian, Methodist and Baptist, started for Dr. Stealy's beautiful grounds, which had been kindly tendered and accepted, for the purpose of celebrating the great Anniversary commemorative of our national existence; of course there was a goodly attendance.

The exercises were opened and concluded with prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read and an address delivered, when the merry laugh and sportive glee took the place of the more solemn services, which unceasingly continued until a late hour in the afternoon, when all retired fully satisfied of having performed their duty to the revered ashes of their forefathers.

This communication would fail its purpose were we not to return the united thanks of all to Dr. Stealy, who in that liberal spirit so characteristic of him, threw open his grounds for the reception of all; and also to Messrs. Link, Graham, and Johnson, who, in the same spirit, gratuitously furnished the vehicles for the transportation of all.

M.

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

Tired of it.

Several of the leading presses, North and South, are getting more and more tired of radicalism.

The New Orleans Bee, and the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, have had articles of value upon this subject. We quote from the Bee.

"The tendency for many years in this country has been to render the Government more and more essentially Democratic. We use the word in its rigorous and primitive sense. Popular suffrage from being restricted, has grown to be universal. Not alone is an accompanying citizenship, but in some States it is bestowed on those who have never abjured their allegiance to the country of their birth. The term of residence as a qualification for suffrage has been gradually abridged. In no State does it exceed one year, in several it is limited to three months. With this extraordinary expansion of suffrage, every restriction in the shape of property qualification or the payment of taxes has been swept away and the conditions now required for the exercise of the elective franchise in most of the States is simply a term of residence and citizenship. As might have been anticipated the application of the elective principle has proceeded pari passu with the extension of the suffrage. Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, executive, legislative and judicial—is made dependent on the will of the body politic.

"In the eagerness of lawgivers to court the favor of the masses, by enlarging popular prerogatives, there has been a species of competition amongst the States which should repudiate most speedily and most completely the principle of a representative Republic, and substitute in its stead that of a pure Democracy. While thus passing, one by one, many of the safeguards of law-regulated freedom, the evil consequences which were certain to follow, have been overlooked in the fond anticipation that the virtue and integrity of the people would prove equal to the new responsibilities with which they were invested. Recent events, however, begin to impair the convictions even of the most sanguine advocates of Democracy. Theoretically, the idea that in an enlightened and free community the people may be safely made the direct repository of all power, is certainly fascinating and specious.

"Practically, however, it does not seem to work well, or to answer general expectations. The abuses and errors which flow from it are less manifest in the rural than in the urban population. The former are usually fixed to the soil, trained to habits of reverence and obedience to law, less violently agitated by the spirit of partisanship, and suffering less from the alloy of unworthy and unbecoming motives. Cities are composed of different materials. In the latter there are thousands of men enjoying the right of suffrage who rarely, if ever, use it with discrimination; who are the infuriate zealots of party; who are bad citizens, reckless of the restraints of law, and in different to the perpetration of crime. These are the men who usually control our elections. They hold at least the balance of power, if not more, and very frequently achieve deplorable triumphs over the moderation, the common sense, the sobriety, and the intelligence of the rest of the community.

Commenting upon all this, the Phila. "Gazette" very justly says:

"There are no positions taken which are not evident to all. The case is simply stated, and the writer draws his conclusions clearly. He falls in to the common error, however, in arguing upon this subject, viz: to propose an abridgement of the suffrage, which in the first case is impracticable, and in the second place would prove but a partial remedy for the evil. That the franchise ought to be more carefully guarded, we think, cannot be denied. The naturalization laws ought to be enforced in their spirit as well as in their letter. The payment of taxes in full every year should be required of every voter, and many other improvements put into practice. But were all this to be done, the main evil would still remain. That is incident to the frequency of our elections, and the multiplicity of offices to be filled. In a great city this renders all elections more party elections. We think experience has proven the impolicy of electing judges of courts, district attorneys, prothonotaries and clerks, and magistrates; yet these are all thrown into the vortex of politics, and we have seen here a grave tribunal whose business it is to administer justice, distracted for many months by the unblushing misdeeds of parties occupying its offices, over whom it had no control, in consequence of their elective tenure. Our terms of office are too short."

DEATH OF MRS. GWIN.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Gwin, mother of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Senator from California, which occurred on the 23d inst., at the residence of her son, A. M. Gwin, Esq., Brunswick Place, Mississippi. The deceased lady was 86 years of age.

At a meeting of the "Rough & Ready Fire Company, No. 2," held on Friday, July 2d, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months, viz:

WM. CRAIK, President.

H. STEARNS, Vice President.

J. BYRON MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

WM. B. HOLEMAN, Treasurer.

R. C. SARGENT, Chief Director.

C. S. MACHAN, Asst. Chief Director.

JNO. O'CONNELL, Hose Director.

R. B. JOHNSTON, Assistant Hose Director.

MARTIN FAHY, Engine Director.

A. KARR, Pipe Director.

JNO. T. HENDERSON, Asst. Pipe Director.

NATIONAL DEBT.—On the first of July the debt of the United States amounted to about \$65,000,000. It is estimated that the loan of \$20,000,000, recently authorized by Congress, will increase the national debt to \$85,000,000. Taking into consideration the present state of the treasury, and the probable extent of receipts during the ensuing year, it is improbable that any payments will be made until after the next fiscal year, ending July, 1859. In the meantime, however, the peaceful termination of the Mormon embroiglo, and the probable amicable adjustment of the difficulties with England, will save the country a very large expenditure, the necessity of which was apprehended up till nearly the close of the recent session of Congress.—Wash. Star.

NEGRO FUNERAL.—The funeral procession of a negro preacher named Nelson Bibb, alias Nelson Nicholas, passed through Court Square, yesterday afternoon, on its way to the grave-yard. It was a sight which sincere Abolitionists might have seen to their great edification. Not less than 1000 well-dressed negroes followed the hearse, most of them on foot, though the array of vehicles was very respectable in point of numbers and the style of the turn-outs. We suppose there were thirty carriages of all descriptions in the procession.—Montgomery Mail.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, July 5, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Buck v Rogers' adm's, Jefferson; affirmed.

Bates v Todd, Pulaski; reversed.

Lamme v Hume, Bourbon; reversed.

Berryman v Graves, Louisville; affirmed.

Buchanan v Pope, Bourbon; reversed.

Crayercraft v Blanks, Bourbon; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Gay v Robb, (2 cases), Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Phyllis v Thornberry, Lou. Ch'y—were argued.

TUESDAY, July 6, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Randall v Pearl, Garrard; reversed.

Coleman v Cartwright, Clarke; affirmed.

Moseley v Moseley, Mercer; affirmed.

Gay v Robb, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Same v Same, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Phyllis v Thornberry, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Harris v Stewart, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Noll v Nigle, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Christmas v Russell, Jefferson—were argued.

From the N. Y. Express.

The New Orleans "Seduction" Case—A New and Important Principle Established.

We published in last Saturday's Express the details of a most remarkable trial, with a still more remarkable verdict, at New Orleans,—the parties to which were the People on the one hand, and a Mr. G. W. Harby on the other,—the latter being charged with murdering one C. H. Stone, a well known merchant and citizen, for the alleged seduction of his daughter, under circumstances which it is not necessary for our purpose to recapitulate here. We now allude to the case, as one establishing a very important and altogether novel principle, namely, that a man must marry a woman with whom several persons swear they have had criminal intercourse, or as an alternative, he may be shot down like a dog in the street; the jury deciding that that species of killing is no murder; nay, indeed, that it is rather a meritorious act than otherwise, and one therefore, for which the actor is deserving a popular ovation.

It is no new thing, indeed, that juries, sworn to render a verdict solely upon the testimony submitted to their consideration, should permit their judgment to be carried away by their feelings. Indeed, so uniformly do they permit their judgment to be carried away by their feelings, in cases where a woman undertakes to revenge herself upon her betrayer by taking his life,—or in cases where some father or brother of the victim is the self-appointed agent of the "revenge," or the "retribution"—that it is come to be a recognized dogma in the doctrine of equivalents, that all such deviations, if legally wrong, are morally right. Hence no jury would convict Amelia Roper, a woman, anterior to her marriage with the young man, for murdering or manslaughter anything of the sort, for stabbing a faithless lover on the steps of the Astor House, in this city, not many years ago; hence Singleton Mercer, in Philadelphia, was "not guilty" of killing an acquaintance who had dishonored his sister; likewise, Thomas Washington Smith was not held responsible there for assaulting the Bank President (Carter) for seducing an unhappy young woman, anterior to her marriage with the young man, for seducing her. These are but a few exemplifications taken from the criminal record, at home and in our own neighborhood. And the annals of criminal jurisprudence, throughout the whole country, furnish many more in addition. If, then, the New Orleans case simply furnished a reaffirmation of that now seemingly established principle, that a seducer is no murderer, it might be dismissed as one of those periodical "novelties," not calling for special remark beyond the walls of the Court, at the time of trial, or out of the dull pages of a lawyer's magazine. But what are the facts? In the several cases specified above, the heroine was understood to have led a virtuous life, and to have made but one false step, and that one through the agency of some villainous artifice, facilitated by an honorable confidence in a countenance of honor, which professional seducer can be supposed to possess. They were not like Miss Harby open to the charge of indiscriminate intercourse with, not one man, nor two, nor three, but many. Hence, though the killing of the seducer was murder—sometimes of the most cool and deliberate character—the feelings of the jury decided that the seducer was bound to marry his victim or be deprived of his life,—and to these feelings the multitude outside of the jury box and the courts usually responded with approval. The law called it murder, and such punishable with death—but the "higher law" of the heart, and the feelings, and the sentiments, of the jury box carried the day against the law written upon the Statute Book.

Now, what the New Orleans case decides, in contradiction to these precedents, is this: that a man is bound to marry a "fast" woman—one who has as many lovers apparently, as she has fingers and toes; who "keeps a night key;" who receives nocturnal visits from notorious ladies' men in her father's parlor; who goes to ice-cream saloons with questionable company, at questionable hours; and who goes to church on Sunday as if only to call the roll of her lovers. A woman of this volatile temperament, in the course of time, naturally enough, is overtaken with the responsibilities of maternity; and (the verdict now is) whoever she may arbitrarily elect from among her lovers to be the father, that person must marry her—or be killed. Gloss it over as we may, this is the marrow of the whole matter—and the moral of it all is, that all men should avoid fast women. There may be nothing positively criminal in conversation with them—there may be nothing but "flirtation,"—but we see here how dreadful is the risk of having anything to do with them at all!

Our Scoundrels—Chance of their Being Punished.

In the various enumerations we have made of the chances which every culprit in this State possesses of escaping justice, we believe we have omitted to mention his chances of escape from prison. We take this opportunity of apologizing for our oversight, and beg to add it to the list, which now stands as follows:

Chances of escaping the police, 50 to 1

Chances that the District Attorney will be unable to form a jury composed of anything better than the persons of a class who sympathize with criminals, and are so ignorant and stupid as never even to read the newspapers. 100 to 1

Chances that the jury so formed will disagree. 150 to 1

Chances that in cases of foul and unmitigated murder, the prosecution will accept a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the first or second degree." 25 to 1

Chances that the prisoner will be acquitted. 25 to 1

Chances that in case he is convicted, a new trial will be granted, in consequence of 30 blunders and informalities in the proceedings on the trial; 15 the fault of the people's counsel; and 15 that of the presiding Judge. 200 to 1

Chances that the second trial ends no better than the first, in consequence of destruction of evidence in the interval. 50 to 1

Chances that, in case a capital conviction is obtained, the Governor will pardon the criminal on account of his depraved youth, his habitual drunkenness, the touching atrocity of the offence, the recommendation of the jury, of the prosecuting counsel, and of several highly respectable persons. 100 to 1

Chances in favor of the prisoner being young, depraved, and an habitual drunkard. 300 to 1

Chances that soon after the commutation of his sentence he will break jail, and resume his pristine mode of life. 50 to 1

Chances that after his escape no greater reward will be offered for his apprehension than would be sufficient to secure the redemption of an ending dog. 50 to 1

This we think is a very fair, and impartial statement of the prospect which awaits any young gentleman in this city who is entering upon the glorious career of a burglar and assassin. It will be seen at a glance that the danger of final and irrevocable damage in the practice of his profession is infinitesimally remote, and that in fact the risks incident to this mode of life are only such as to lend it pleasurable excitement and variety.

What we want is as close an approximation as earthly affairs will allow, to simplicity in procedure and certainly in punishment. We want every criminal to feel assured that, if the evidence be strong against him, he will be found guilty, and, if found guilty, that he will suffer the penalty of his crime. Lighten the penalty if you will, but take away hope from thieves and murderers, once they are in the clutches of the police. Not another session of the Legislature should be allowed to pass, without a sweeping reform in the criminal procedure, such a reform as will save us from the farces we are daily witnessing—such as the impaneling of Caneconi's Jury, and the grave discussion which followed his last trial as to what Judge of what Court had a right to sentence him to the death he merited.

[N. Y. Times.]

WE have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse. R. W. BLACKBURN.

June 30, 1858—t.

LIBERIA,

AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,

Agent Ky. Colonization Society,

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—t.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marcellis, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—t. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

SPRING

MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—t.]

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—t.]

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—t. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857—t. R. C. STEELE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—t.]

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—t.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—t. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

At his residence on the 37th day of June, 1858, DELIAS DYER, an esteemed citizen of Ramsey, McCleary County, Ky., in the 63d year of his age.

He was several times a Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, and subsequently a member of the State Senate, which position he filled with honor to himself and fidelity to his constituents.

CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers Bank of Ky. and Branches,

JUNE 30, 1858.

MEANS.

Notes discounted, - - - - - \$99,345 73

Bills of Exchange, - - - - - 1,911,583 17

Suspended debt, - - - - - 70,544 35

Due from other Banks, - - - - - \$2,981,773 25

Real estate—banking houses, - - - - - 308,416 69

Cash on hand, viz: - - - - - 113,942 47

In gold and silver, - - - - - \$773,086 30

In notes of other banks, - - - - - 100,119 00

\$7,875,205 30

\$4,276,737 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, - - - - - \$1,406,400 00

Notes in circulation, - - - - - 1,978,330 00

Due to other Banks, - - - - - 45,340 83

Due to individual depositors, - - - - - 346,455 83

Undivided dividends, - - - - - 4,547 40

Contingent fund, - - - - - \$10,000 00

Profit and loss, - - - - - 455,954 63

495,304 63

\$4,276,737 71

Contingent fund and profit and loss, - - - - - \$195,854 63

Deduct dividend of five per cent. on \$1,406,400, - - - - - 70,320 00

\$125,534 63

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 5, 1858.

July 7, 1858—w&wtw.

State of Kentucky, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sec'y.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY BY D. C. Freeman, liv

ing in said county, about three miles from Frankfort

on the Georgetown pike, one SORELE HORSE, five

years old; about 15 hands high; has the fetlocks; one

hind foot white; a small snip in the forehead; appeared

by me at \$50. Given under my hand this 25th day of

June, 1858.

J. D. BROWN, J. P. R. C.

June 29, 1858—w&wtw.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky;

JULY 1, 1858.

out indulgence will be permitted, and gentler
who wishes to hire lives in the country, and would
for one who is accustomed to live in the country.
quire at this office.

April 28, 1858-